


Nashville

Southern Battlefields



ON AND NEAR THE LINES OF THE
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RY.
AND
WESTERN & ATLANTIC R. R.



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"Southern Battlefields"

A

LIST OF BATTLEFIELDS

ON AND NEAR THE LINES OF THE

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway
and Western & Atlantic Railroad

AND A

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE MORE IMPORTANT BATTLES
FOUGHT ALONG THESE LINES

ALSO

INFORMATION ABOUT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, CHICKAMAUGA PARK
AND THE FAMOUS ENGINE "GENERAL."

PUBLISHED BY THE
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

Copies can be secured by writing to

W. L. DANLEY,
General Passenger Agent, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway,
NASHVILLE, TENN.,

OR TO

C. E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agent, Western & Atlantic Railroad,
ATLANTA, GA.

H. F. SMITH, Vice-President and Traffic Manager, NASHVILLE, TENN.



N. C. & ST. L.

MODERN ARTILLERY DRILL—CHICKAMAUGA ARMY POST.



BATTLEFIELDS

ON AND NEAR LINES OF NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY
AND WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

KENTUCKY

Fort Anderson, Paducah, - - - - -	March 25th, 1862
White Oak Ridge, near Hickman, - - - - -	August 19th, 1862

TENNESSEE

Adamsville or Crump's Landing, - - - - -	April 4th, 1862
Antioch Station, - - - - -	April 10th, 1863
Battle above the Clouds, - - - - -	November 24th, 1863
Battle Creek, - - - - -	June 21st, 1862
Block House, No. 2, Mill Creek, Chattanooga, - - - - -	December 2d and 3d, 1864
Bradyville, - - - - -	March 1st, 1863
Brentwood, - - - - -	March 25th, 1863
Calkiller Creek, - - - - -	February 23d and March 18th, 1864
Centreville, - - - - -	September 29th, 1864
Centreville and Piney Factory, - - - - -	November 3d, 1863
Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, and Missionary Ridge, - - - - -	November 23d to 25th, 1863
Columbia, - - - - -	September 9th, 1862
Elk River, - - - - -	July 14th, 1863
Farmington, - - - - -	October 7th, 1863
Fort Donelson, - - - - -	February 14th, 15th and 16th, 1862, and October 11th, 1864
Fort Donelson and Cumberland Iron Works, August 25th and 26th, 1862, and Feb. 3d, 1863	
Fort Henry and Fort Hieman, - - - - -	February 6th, 1862
Fort Pillow, naval engagement, - - - - -	May 10th, 1862
Captured by Confederates, - - - - -	April 13th, 1864
Franklin, - - - - -	June 4th, 1863, November 30th and December 17th, 1864
Franklin and Harpeth River, - - - - -	April 10th, 1863
Franklin and Little Harpeth, - - - - -	March 25th, 1863
Germantown (east of Memphis), - - - - -	June 25th, 1862; December 5th to 8th, 1864
Island No. 10, - - - - -	April 8th, 1862
Jackson, - - - - -	July 13th, 1863
Jasper, - - - - -	June 4th, 1862
Jefferson, - - - - -	December 30th, 1862
Lavergne Station, - - - - -	October 7th, 1862
Lexington, - - - - -	December 18th, 1862
McMinnville, - - - - -	August 30th, 1862, and October 3d, 1862
Manchester, - - - - -	August 29th, 1862, and March 17th, 1864
Memphis, naval battle, - - - - -	June 6th, 1862; August 21st, 1864, and December 14th, 1864
Monterey (near Shiloh), - - - - -	April 28th, 1862; May 13th, 1862
Murfreesboro, - - - - -	July 13th, 1862, and December 5th to 8th, 1864
Murfreesboro, or Stone's River, - - - - -	December 31st, 1862, to January 2d, 1863
Nashville, - - - - -	March 8th, 1862; November 5th, 1862; May 24th, 1864
Nashville (in front of), - - - - -	December 1st to 14th, 1864
Nashville, - - - - -	December 15th and 16th, 1864
Paris, - - - - -	March 11th, 1862
Pittsburg Landing, - - - - -	March 2d, 1862
Readyville or Round Hill (east of Murfreesboro), - - - - -	August 28th, 1862
Rosecrans' campaign from Murfreesboro to Tullahoma, with engagements at Middleton, Hoover's Gap, Beech Grove, Liberty Gap and Gray's Gap, - - - - -	June 23d to 30th, 1863
Rover, - - - - -	January 31st, 1863
Rural Hill, - - - - -	November 18th, 1862
Savannah, - - - - -	April 16th, 1862
Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, - - - - -	April 6th and 7th, 1862
Smith's raid into Mississippi, - - - - -	February 10th to 25th, 1864
Somerville, - - - - -	March 29th, 1863
Sparta, - - - - -	August 4th, 1862; August 9th, 1863, and November 24th, 1863

TENNESSEE—CONTINUED

Spring Hill, - - - - -	November 29th, 1864
Thompson's Station and Spring Hill, - - - - -	March 4th and 5th, 1863
Tracy City, - - - - -	January 20th, 1864
Union City, - - - - -	November 19th, 1863
Vaught's Hill, - - - - -	March 20th, 1863
Wauhatchie, - - - - -	October 27th, 1863
Waverly, - - - - -	October 23d, 1862
Woodbury, - - - - -	January 24th, 1863
Woodbury and Snow Hill, - - - - -	April 2d and 3d, 1863

GEORGIA

Adairsville and Calhoun, - - - - -	May 17th and 18th, 1864
Allatoona and Acworth, - - - - -	October 4th and 5th, 1864
Big Shanty, - - - - -	June 3d, October 4th, 1864
Brush Mountain, - - - - -	June 20th, 1864
Cassville, - - - - -	May 19th to 22d, 1864
Chickamauga, - - - - -	September 19th to 21st, 1863
Culps Farm, - - - - -	June 22d, 1864
Dallas, New Hope Church, Allatoona Hills, - - - - -	May 25th to June 4th, 1864
Dalton, - - - - -	August 14th to 16th, 1864, and October 13th, 1864
Graysville, - - - - -	November 26th, 1863, and August 16th, 1864
Kennesaw Mountain and Marietta, - - - - -	June 27th to July 3d, 1864
Lay's or Tanner's Ferry, - - - - -	May 15th, 1864
Lett's Tan Yard, - - - - -	September 13th, 1863
Mill Creek Gap and Buzzard Roost, - - - - -	May 5th to 12th, 1864
Nickajack Trace, - - - - -	April 23d, 1864
Pickett's Mills, - - - - -	May 27th, 1864
Red Clay, - - - - -	May 3d, 1864
Resaca, - - - - -	May 13th to 16th, 1864, and October 12th, 1864
Ringgold, - - - - -	September 11th, 1863
Ringgold and Taylor's Ridge, - - - - -	November 27th, 1863
Rocky Face Ridge, including Tunnel Hill, - - - - -	May 5th to 9th, 1864
Rome and Kingston, - - - - -	May 18th, 1864
Ruffs, - - - - -	July 3d, 1864
Smyrna, - - - - -	July 2d to 5th, 1864
Tunnel Hill, - - - - -	November 28th, 1863; January 28th, 1864
Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face, - - - - -	February 23d to 27th, 1864
Varnell's Station, - - - - -	May 9th, 1864

ATLANTA AND VICINITY.

Atlanta, - - - - -	July 22d, 1864
Battle of Atlanta, - - - - -	November 9th, 1864
Chattahoochee River, - - - - -	July 5th to 10th, 1864
Decatur, - - - - -	July 22d, 1864
Ezra Church, - - - - -	July 28th, 1864
Fall of Atlanta, - - - - -	September 2d, 1864
Jonesboro, - - - - -	August 31st and September 1st, 1864
Lovejoy Station, - - - - -	September 2d to 6th, 1864
Lovejoy Station and Bear Creek Station, - - - - -	November 16th, 1864
Peach Tree Creek, - - - - -	July 20th, 1864
Siege of Atlanta, - - - - -	July 28th to September 2d, 1864

ALABAMA

Bridgeport, - - - - -	April 29th, 1862
Huntsville, - - - - -	April 11th, 1862

Volumes would be required to give the details of the battles fought along the lines of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and Western & Atlantic Railroad; but the fields of glory and valor which lie contiguous to these lines of railway will stir the blood, animate the soul and awaken the patriotism of American citizens who view them through many future years.



View of Stone's River Cemetery, near Murfreesboro, Tenn. 3,811 known and 2,334 unknown interments.

BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

December 31, 1862—January 3, 1863.

On December 26, 1862, General Rosecrans, in command of the Federal forces at Nashville, commenced his advance upon the position of General Bragg, about two miles in front of Murfreesboro. The constant skirmishing and unexpected attacks of the Confederate cavalry, ably supported by three brigades of infantry and three batteries of artillery, delayed the advance of the Federals four days in reaching the battlefield, about twenty-six miles distant. By Tuesday morning, December 30, Brig.-General Wheeler, with his cavalry, had gained the rear of Rosecrans' army, and succeeded in capturing several hundred prisoners and destroying hundreds of wagons loaded with supplies and baggage. After clearing the road he made his way entirely around the enemy and joined the Confederate left.

As General Rosecrans made no demonstrations on the 30th, General Bragg determined to assail him early on Wednesday morning, the 31st, by a constant wheel to the right, the object being to force the Federals back on Stone's River, and, if possible, cut him off from his base of supplies at Nashville. On the night of the 30th both lines were bivouacked at a distance of not more than 500 yards from each other, the camp fires of the two being within distinct view. About 6.30 in the morning the rattle of musketry and the roar of artillery announced the beginning of the conflict. The Federals were taken completely by surprise. Officers were not mounted, artillery horses not hitched and infantry not formed, and a hot and inviting breakfast was found upon the fires unserved. After a sharp conflict the right of General Rosecrans' army was forced back more or less

rapidly until his line was thrown entirely back at right angles to his first position and near the railroad, along which he massed reserves. Both armies fought desperately and there were heavy losses on both sides. Brig.-General Sill was killed in this engagement. By night the Federals had been forced from every position except the one on their extreme left flank, resting on Stone's River, and covered by a concentration of artillery of superior range and calibre, which bid defiance to all the attacks of the Confederates and appeared too formidable for continued assault.

Thursday was passed without an important movement on either side. That night a division of the Federal army quietly crossed over Stone's River unopposed and established themselves on an eminence from which



Monument to General Hazen, erected on Stone's River Battlefield, near Murfreesboro, Tenn.

the right center of General Bragg's army was both commanded and enfiladed. The dislodgement of this force or the withdrawal of the Confederate right was necessary. Accordingly Maj.-General Breckenridge was instructed to drive the enemy back, crown the hill, intrench his artillery and hold the position. The contest was short and severe; the eminence was gained, but the movement as a whole was a failure, as the position was again yielded. On Saturday morning, the 3d, General Bragg decided to fall back to Tullahoma, his forces having been in line of battle for five days and nights, with but little rest, having no reserves. The weather had been severe from cold and almost constant rain, and their baggage had been packed in the wagons and were four miles away



N.C. & S.T.L.

EVOLUTIONS OF MODERN CAVALRY—CHICKAMAUGA ARMY POST.



Present Station of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Rain continued without intermission all day Saturday, and the river was rapidly rising. Information had also been received that heavy re-enforcements were coming to Rosecrans by a rapid transfer of all troops from Kentucky. For these reasons orders were given about noon for the movement of the trains, and the army was withdrawn in good order. Early Monday morning General Rosecrans occupied Murfreesboro, taking position in front of the town. The number of men engaged in this battle, as reported by the respective commanders, is as follows: Federal, men engaged 45,000, loss 13,249; Confederate, men engaged 37,712, loss 10,266.

BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

November 30, 1864.

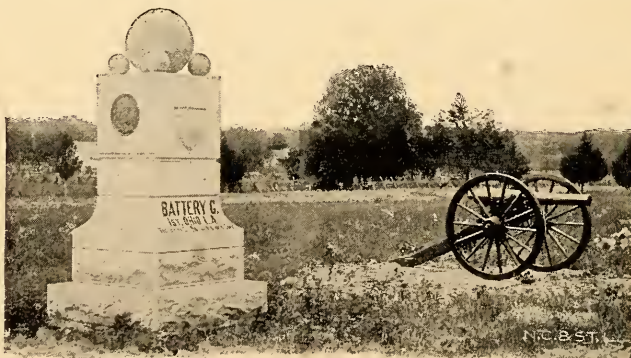
The battle of Franklin was one of the most desperate and sanguinary battles of the Civil War, the loss in generals far exceeding that of any of the other great battles. General Schofield, commanding the Federal army, was on his way from Pulaski, via Columbia, to join General Thomas at Nashville. General Hood, commanding the Confederate forces, hoped by a rapid march from Florence, Ala., to intercept and destroy General Schofield's army before the latter could accomplish his purpose. Both armies met at Columbia, the Federals occupying the town. Hood made no attack, but began at once to cross Duck River a few miles above. His plan was made known to General Schofield, who moved his whole

command to the north side of the river and recommenced his march to Nashville. By 3.00 p. m. of the 29th the main body of the Confederate army had succeeded in crossing the river and were within two or three miles of Spring Hill and in full view of the enemy's wagons and men passing at double-quick along the pike from Columbia to Franklin. Orders were at once issued by General Hood for the leading corps to take possession of and hold the pike at or near Spring Hill, but for some reason his



Viniard Field, Chickamauga Park.

orders were not carried out. The Confederates went into bivouac in sight of the pike, and the Federals passed them during the night almost under the light of their camp-fires. The next day found General Schofield strongly entrenched in front of Franklin. Hood thereupon determined to retrieve the lost opportunity by one grand and supreme effort to overtake and rout him, and drive him into the Big Harpeth River, at Franklin. Consequently, at dawn on the 30th, the troops were put in motion with orders to march as rapidly as possible. Franklin is situated in a bend of the Big Harpeth River, and the line of defense selected by General Schofield was a half-circle, the centre guarding the Columbia pike, with both flanks resting on the river. The whole ground in front of his line sloped gently, and every part of it could be plainly seen from the works. On came the Confederates with their wild "rebel yell," as steady and resistless as a tidal wave, sweep-



Gary's Battery "G," 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Dyer Field, near "Tan Yard," Chickamauga Park.

ing before them two brigades of Federals that had been left on a knoll to retard their advance. The surging mass charged on to the very works through a rain of bullets. The Federal center gave way near the Columbia pike, and through the gap poured the Confederates. The result was a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, the combatants endeavoring to club one another with their muskets. It is reported that soldiers were even dragged from one side of the breastworks to the other by men reaching over and seizing them by the hair or collar. At this critical moment a brigade of Federals gallantly charged and restored the line, capturing about seven hundred Confederate troops within the entrenchments. An osage orange hedge on the Federal left broke the full force of the Confederate charge, as they could not get through it, and their men went down before the Federal fire like leaves in the fall of the year.

Thus the battle raged until darkness put an end to the terrible struggle that began about 4.00 p. m. Schofield withdrew during the night, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

The following Confederate generals were killed in this engagement: Cleburne, Granberry, Adams, Gist, Strahl and Carter; five others were wounded and one captured.

The best estimate that can be made of the number of men engaged is as follows: Federals about 28,000, loss about 2,300; Confederates about 22,000, loss about 6,200. Two divisions of Lee's corps, C. S. A., did not arrive in time to take part in the battle.

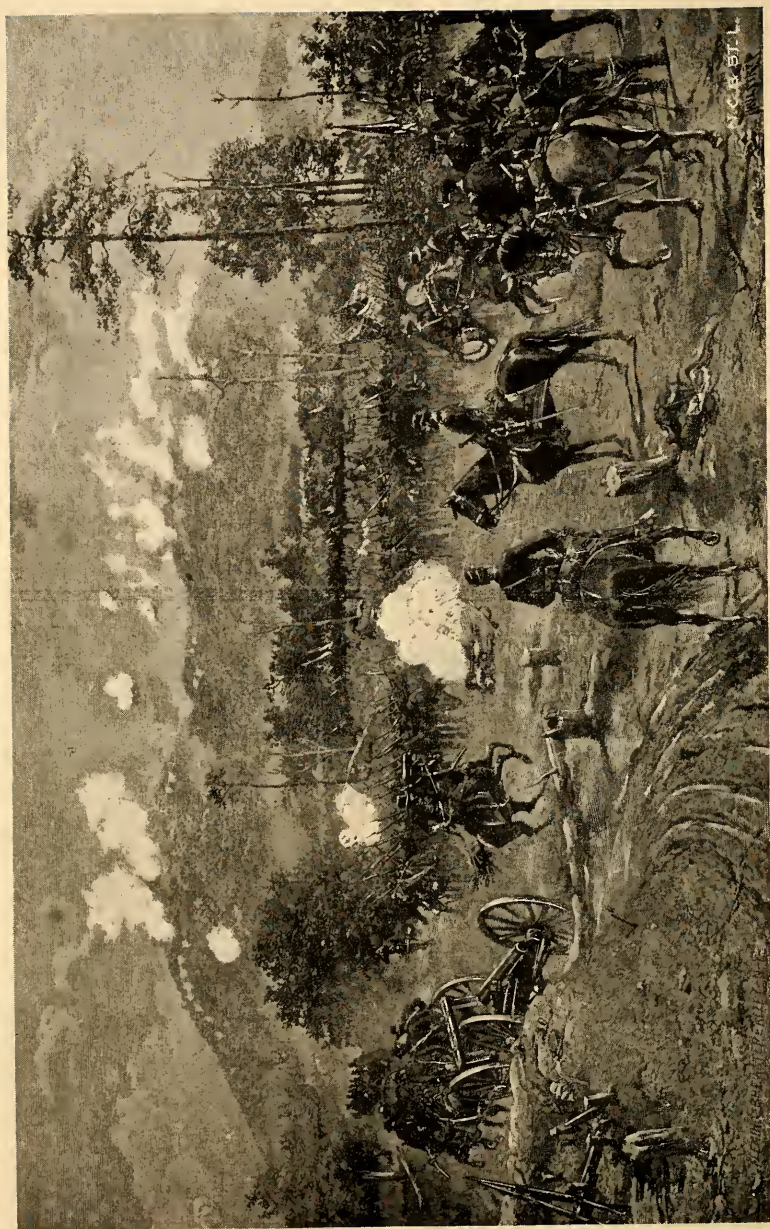
BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

December 15 and 16, 1864.

The battle of Nashville was the most important battle that was fought along the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway west of Chattanooga, with the exception of the battle of Stone's River. The Federal troops, consisting of about 55,000 men, under command of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, occupied the heights within and immediately surrounding the city. The Confederate army, about 23,000 effective men, under command of Gen. J. B. Hood, took position on the next range of hills in front of the city, their main line extending from the Nolensville pike, across the Franklin and Granny White pikes, to the hills south and southwest of the city, with cavalry



Tennessee Artillery Monument, Chickamauga Park.



BATTLE OF KENNESAW MOUNTAIN—JUNE 27, 1864.

on either flank extending to the river. Both armies were ice-bound for a week prior to the 14th of December.

On the morning of the 15th the Federals simultaneously attacked both flanks of the Confederate army, their intention being to make a heavy demonstration on Hood's right, cause him to draw re-enforcements from his center and left, and then press his left flank severely and gain possession of the rear, cutting off retreat to Franklin. The movement was partially successful, as the Confederate left was forced back into a new position. In his report of the battle General Thomas says that the total result of the day's operations was the capture of sixteen pieces of artillery and 1,200 prisoners, besides several hundred stand of small arms and about forty wagons.

Early on the morning of the 16th the Federals commenced a general attack on the entire Confederate line, but were repulsed with heavy loss until about 3.30 p. m., when the Confederate left center gave way, causing in a few moments the entire line to give way at all points, and the forces to retire in complete disorder down the pike in the direction of Franklin. The Confederate loss in artillery was heavy—54 guns—which was occasioned by the fact that the horses were sent to the rear for safety and the giving way of the line was so sudden that it was impossible to bring forward the horses to move the guns.

At Brentwood, about four miles from the line of battle, the troops were somewhat collected, encamping in the vicinity for the night.

It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the total loss on either side, but it is estimated that Hood lost about 5,500, and Thomas about 3,057. The Confederates, hard pressed, were forced back across the Tennessee River.



General Grant and Staff on Lookout Mountain in 1863.



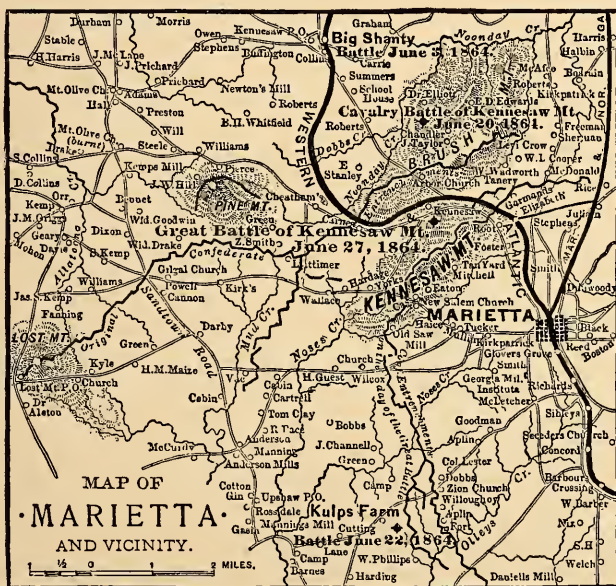
N. C. B. ST. L.

THE TRUCE IN THE MIDST OF THE BATTLE OF KENNESAW MOUNTAIN—JUNE 27, 1864.
The Confederates and Federals rescuing the Federal wounded from the burning timber.

BATTLE OF KENNESAW MOUNTAIN.

June 27, 1864.

On the 27th day of June, 1864, occurred the great and famous battle of Kennesaw Mountain, which was probably the distinctive battle, fought between Dalton and Atlanta, of the Atlanta campaign, and one which will ever hold its position on the page of history as being one which conferred imperishable lustre upon the valor of American soldiery. The attack of the Federals was made with vigor, pluck and persistence, and was met with such courage and fortitude by the Confederates as alone could have made the efforts of their antagonists futile.



The attack upon the Confederate right, which lay east of Kennesaw Mountain and just at the present station of Elizabeth on the Western & Atlantic R. R., was made by Logan's corps, formed in three lines, and was supported by Blair and Dodge. Nelson's 12th Louisiana occupied a strong line of rifle pits in front of them, and held their position until the first Federal ranks had approached within twenty-five paces. They then retired to the Confederate line of battle. The Federal troops advanced steadily. A destructive fire was opened by the Confederates from their entrenchments. For an hour the Federals held their position, unable to advance and reluctant to retreat. Logan then ordered them to retire to the line of rifle pits which they had first captured.

After the repulse of the second assault before General Cleburne's entrenchments, the dry leaves and dead wood were set on fire by the bombshells and gun wadding, and burned rapidly around the Federal wounded. This horrible scene was observed by the Confederates, and they were ordered to suspend further battle until the Federals could carry off their wounded, who were in danger of being burned alive.

Thus the Federal wounded were rescued from such an awful fate.

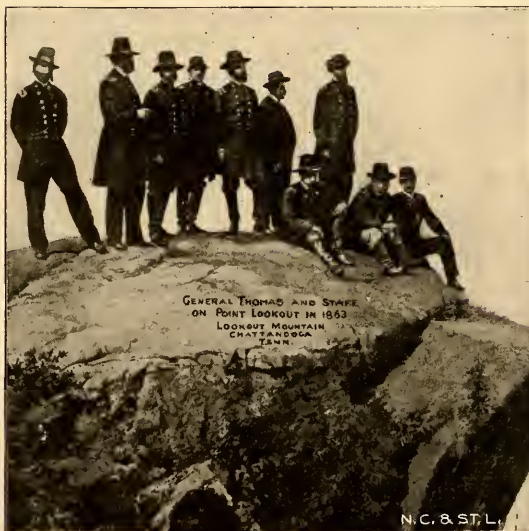
In this great battle the Federal army numbered about one hundred thousand men. The Confederates had about fifty-five thousand troops. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was eight hundred and eight men. The loss of the Federals has never been exactly reported, but it is conceded that it went up into the thousands.

General Sherman, after some three hours, withdrew the Federals' shattered battalions from all points of assault at Kennesaw Mountain and ordered a movement down the valley of Olley's Creek, toward Chattahoochee River.

General Johnston, knowing that General Sherman's movement to the south would result in breaking his communication with Atlanta, evacuated Kennesaw Mountain and Marietta on July 1 and 2, 1864. From Marietta, Johnston fell back to a new position which had been prepared by Colonel Prestman. After fighting at Ruffs, Smyrna and Chattahoochee River, the great battles were fought around Atlanta, and Hood was appointed to succeed Johnston.

"BATTLE ABOVE THE CLOUDS." (Lookout Mountain)

November 24, 1863.



GENERAL THOMAS AND STAFF
ON POINT LOOKOUT IN 1863
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
CHATTANOOGA
TENN.

N. C. & ST. L.

During the forenoon of November 24, Hooker's corps, covered by the fire of heavy guns on Moccasin Point, climbed through the clouds, concealing its movements, up the sides of Lookout Mountain, which was held by Walthall's brigade of Confederates. The Confederate force, during the early portion of the fight, consisted of 1,489 men. During the evening they

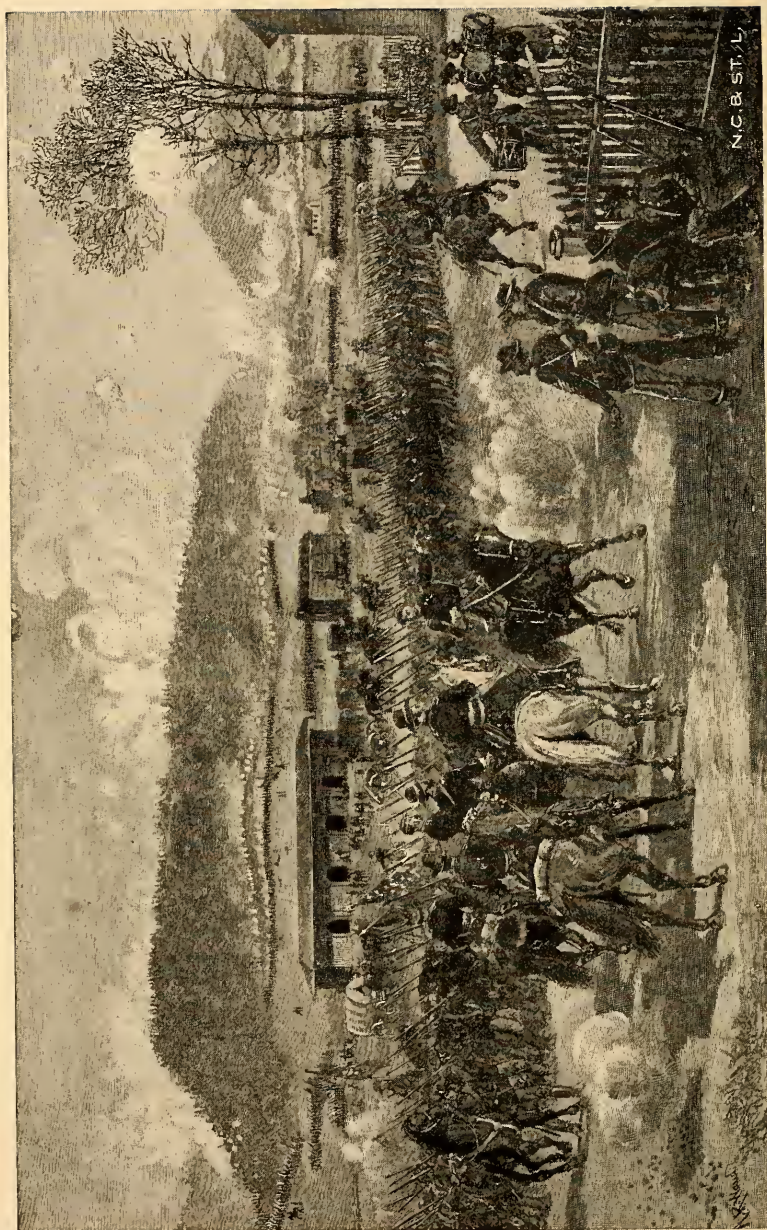
received re-enforcements of about 600 more. The fight continued fiercely, amid the thick mists which completely enveloped the steep and craggy heights, until about 2 o'clock a. m., November 25, when the mountain was abandoned by the Confederates, who retired in comparatively good order down its sides, across Chattanooga Creek Valley to Missionary Ridge. Several hundred of the Confederates, however, were cut off and captured.



BATTLE OF RINGGOLD.

November 27, 1863.

Desperate fight between Hooker's corps of Grant's army and Cleburne's division of Confederates, who were posted in the ravine through which the Western & Atlantic Railroad runs, south of Ringgold, and on the steep ridge through which the ravine runs. Besides a very hot fire of musketry



BATTLE OF RINGGOLD, GA.—NOVEMBER 27, 1863.

and artillery, the Confederates rolled huge stones down the hillsides among the advancing assailants, causing great confusion and dismay. Hooker was repulsed with considerable loss, and the pursuit of Bragg's army by the Federals was checked by Cleburne's vigorous resistance.

Considering the disastrous defeat of the Confederate army two days before at Missionary Ridge, and the demoralization naturally to be expected therefrom, this was one of the gamest fights of the entire war. Pat Cleburne was one of the most adroit commanders and pluckiest fighters among Confederate generals. It was an overwhelming evidence of not only his audacity and skill as a leader, but also of the confidence with which he inspired his men.

BATTLE OF RESACA.

May 15, 1864.

Heavy fighting along the whole line all day. Great bravery shown on both sides. Hood's hospitals east of the town captured, but retaken by the Confederates. Late in the afternoon there was a desperate struggle north of the town between Hood's and Hooker's corps, without decisive results. The fighting was directly across the track of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, and the Confederates were sheltered for a while in the railroad cut. The battle was characterized by charges and countercharges across the thickly wooded ravines. Hooker's loss was 1,646, Hood's was considerably less. During the night, ascertaining that a heavy force of Federals had crossed the Oostanaula River at Lay's (or Tanner's) Ferry, three miles west of Calhoun, Johnston evacuated Resaca.

BATTLE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE.

November 25, 1863.

This was a great Federal victory, which raised the siege of Chattanooga and forced the Confederates out of Tennessee. Grant's army consisted of about 72,000 men, and Bragg's 35,000. Federal loss, about 753 killed, 4,722 wounded, 349 missing. Confederate loss, about 361 killed, 2,180 wounded, 4,146 missing. The evolutions of the Federal army in the plain below were described by the Confederates as being as regular as dress parade. Their assault was impetuous, but for several hours it appeared as if the Confederates would hold their position. Sherman's attack upon the Confederate right met a repulse at the hands of the lion-hearted Cleburne. The assault was renewed with desperate energy, but again Cleburne held his own against fearful odds. About 4.00 p. m. the Confederate center was broken, and the entire line, except the right, gave way. The result was a disastrous rout of Bragg's army, which fell back along the line of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, stubbornly fighting the battles of Ringgold Gap, Resaca, Allatoona Pass, Kennesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, and then the battles and siege of Atlanta, winding up a campaign the brilliancy of which has never been excelled in ancient or modern times.



BATTLE OF RESACA, GA.—MAY 15, 1864.

BATTLE OF ALLATOONA.

October 5, 1864.

Desperate attack by the Confederates upon the two redoubts on the ridge overlooking the Western & Atlantic Railroad track through Allatoona Pass below. Fighting continued from 8.00 a. m. to 1.30 p. m. with great vigor. The Confederates drove the Federals from the outside parapets and ditches into the redoubts overlooking the railroad cut; but after a furious



combat were at length compelled to give over the attempt by reason of the failure of their ammunition, and retired, on ascertaining that Cox's division of Sherman's army was rapidly approaching from the south, and was near at hand.

General Corse commanded the forces defending the "natural fortress of Allatoona," and had 1,944 men in the forts. General French had about 2,900 Confederates. Corse lost 707 men; French lost 799. Considering



CLEBURNE'S REPULSE OF SHERMAN AT MISSIONARY RIDGE—NOVEMBER 25, 1863.

L. C. BEATTY

the numbers engaged in this battle, it was one of the most desperate recorded in American history. One regiment of Federals (the 39th Iowa) sustained 170 casualties out of 280 men.

One of the most thrilling episodes of the contest was the struggle over

the flag of the foregoing regiment. The Confederates seized the colors and the Federals held to the staff, and a wild hand to hand melee ensued, which resulted in the Confederates tearing the colors from the staff. They carried these away with them when they finally retreated. See page 24.

The evening before the battle, General Corse received a signal message sent by General Sherman from the summit of Kennesaw Mountain "through the sky" and over the heads of the Confederate forces, instructing him to hasten from Rome and take command of the fort on Allatoona heights, overlooking the Western & Atlantic R. R., and maintain the position. After the war, the evangelist, P. P. Bliss, to whom the circumstance of "the signal messages through the sky" was narrated, caught therefrom the inspiration for the stirring song, "Hold the Fort, for I am Coming." He wrote it on the night after he first heard the story, and sang it in the "Tabernacle" in Chicago the next day.



Atlanta in 1863.



Wilder's Brigade Memorial, Chickamauga Park.

Ho! my comrades, see the signal
Waving in the sky,
Re-enforcements now appearing,
Victory is nigh!

"Hold the fort; for I am coming,"
Jesus signals still;
Wave the answer back to heaven,
"By thy grace, we will."

See the glorious banner waving,
Hear the bugle blow,
In our Leader's name we'll triumph
Over every foe.

"Hold the fort," etc.

Fierce and long the battle rages,
But our help is near;
Onward comes our Great Commander,
Cheer, my comrades, cheer!

"Hold the fort," etc.



THE CONFEDERATES STORMING THE FEDERAL OUTER LINE OF WORKS AT BATTLE OF ALLATOONA—OCTOBER 5, 1864.

The most characteristic memorial of the bloody struggle at Allatoona Pass is the lone grave on the west side of the railroad track. This is the resting place of a Confederate soldier, who was buried on the spot where he fell. A neat marble headstone has been placed over the grave, with the following inscription :

An
UNKNOWN HERO
He died for the cause
he thought was right.

The track hands of the Western & Atlantic R. R. have this grave under their special charge, and have made attention to it a sacred duty.



The Soldier's Grave, on the Western & Atlantic R. R., in Allatoona Pass.

The Marietta Journal thus touchingly refers to this memorial :

"He was some mother's darling, and perhaps when the cruel war was over, she wiped her tear-bedimmed eyes and through her spectacles watched for the coming of her soldier boy, but he came not. Still she prayed and gazed down the road and scanned the face of every passer-by; every footstep that sounded on the walk her eager ears caught up with expectancy; her heart beat faster and thrilled with hope; her eyes kindled with joy; her wrinkled face lighted up with a smile, and her old arms, no doubt, involuntarily went out to clasp to her bosom her darling boy; but she was doomed to disappointment; it was her neighbor's boy who had

returned, and not hers; and sadly she turned back to her old arm chair by the window, she choked down the heart sobs and cleared away the unbidden tears, and wondered why *her* boy did not come. No tidings came of his whereabouts. She did not know that the boy whom she saw proudly leave home in his new suit of gray, in response to his country's call, at that moment filled an unknown grave. Perhaps, after many years of waiting, she too has gone over the river of death, and, with her boy, will be a shadowy witness of the erection of the headstone to the memory of 'An Unknown Hero.'



Reed's Bridge, Chickamauga Creek. The First Gun at Chickamauga.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

September 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1863.

On the 18th of September, 1863, was fired the first gun of what is known as the great battle of Chickamauga. The position of the two armies that morning, in brief, was as follows:

Rosecrans occupied the northwest bank of West Chickamauga Creek, his line extending its sinuous course for a dozen miles or more, guarding all the fords, bridges, or other places of transit, for the purpose of preventing a crossing by the Confederate army. The Confederates were on the southeast side of the creek, which is very muddy and generally quite deep; and Bragg's idea was to force his way over, at various points, and fight the battle on the Chattanooga side of the creek. At Reed's Bridge, in Catcosa County, Ga., some seven miles west of Ringgold, a detachment of Michigan cavalry was stationed, with orders to prevent any advance by the Confederates. Having been there for a day or more, their commander

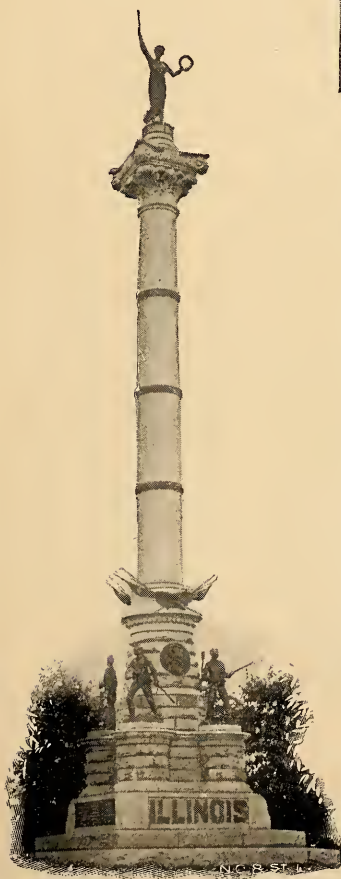
determined, that morning, to send about two hundred mounted men across the bridge, for the purpose of reconnoissance, and developing the Confederate position. At the same time he ordered that the planks be loosened, so that, when



Snodgrass House, Chickamauga Park.

the cavalry returned, these could be dropped into the creek, and the bridge thus practically destroyed. The detachment crossed the stream, as ordered, and the work of loosening the planks was commenced by the others.

The scouting party, however, had scarcely begun deploying on the east side of the creek before the Confederates, who had been watching them some couple of hundred yards distant, at the edge of the woods on the summit of the elevation rising from the bridge, opened fire from a couple of pieces of artillery. The very first discharge secured the range of the bridge, and a bombshell exploding upon it, knocked up some of the planks, and killed one man and wounded two others. Almost at the same instant a volley of musketry was fired from the same position. The work of destruction of the bridge by the Federals instantly ceased, and there was a stampede for cover to the forest nearby. The detachment of cavalry on the east bank, seeing the folly of attempting to cross the bridge under a raking fire, galloped northeastward, down the creek, endeavoring to find some other crossing place. After going about a mile and a half and finding no regular ford, they swam their horses through the stream, and thus escaped. In the meantime the Confederates charged across the bridge, dispersed the cavalry, and imme-



Illinois Monument
in Chickamauga National Park.

diately downward, toward Alexander's Bridge, about one mile and a half distant, and, after quite a struggle, possession of this was also secured. Later on during the day crossing was effected at several other points. Accordingly the next morning found Bragg's army, in line of battle, on the northwest side of West Chickamauga Creek. The struggle then began, which continued with such desperate fury, and resulted in such distressing carnage to both sides, during the next three days.

Bragg's object seems to have been to crush Rosecrans' left wing, and



74th Ohio Infantry Monument, in Chickamauga Park.

secure possession of the road leading through Missionary Ridge, via Rossville, to Chattanooga. The result of the battle is well known. Rosecrans' army was routed and driven back to Chattanooga; and, but for the stand which Gen. Thomas took on Snodgrass Hill, and his heroic defense of that position, and the check which he gave to the Confederates at that point, the defeat of Rosecrans would have been a crushing one, and the sweep of the Confederate advance may have extended back to Kentucky, and have almost changed the fate of the war. "But great battles are fought behind the Stars."

The struggle at Snodgrass Hill was desperate and bloody in the extreme, and was characterized as being "unquestionably one of the most terrific musketry duels ever witnessed;" but Thomas, having been re-enforced by Granger and Steadman, who had moved, without orders, to join him, held this position until all the rest of the Federal line of battle had been routed, and only retreated on the evening of the 20th, under orders from General Rosecrans himself.

The total losses sustained have never been definitely ascertained, but it is generally estimated that there were over 26,000 men killed and wounded in the two armies during these bloody three days, on and near



the banks of the Chickamauga, or "River of Death," as the Indians had prophetically named it. Among the killed was the Federal General Lytle, the author of the famous and beautiful poem, "I am dying, Egypt, dying." The Confederates captured 8,000 prisoners, 51 cannons, over 15,000 stand of small arms, about forty standards, and an enormous amount of army stores.

The battlefield was principally in a level, thickly wooded plain, where it was hard to use artillery with much effect, and where the movements of large bodies of troops were veiled in obscurity.

It is stated that there were numerous instances of where portions of one army's line were driven



"Bloody Pond,"
near Glenn Hill,
Chickamauga Park.



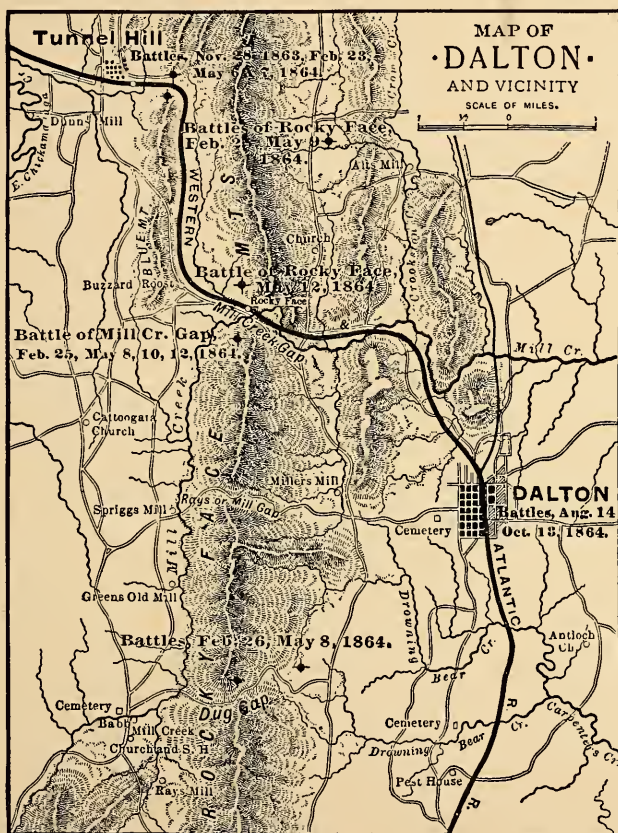
Monument in Chickamauga Park marking the Headquarters of Gen. Braxton Bragg, during battle of Chickamauga.



Observation Tower at Bragg's Headquarters, on Missionary Ridge.

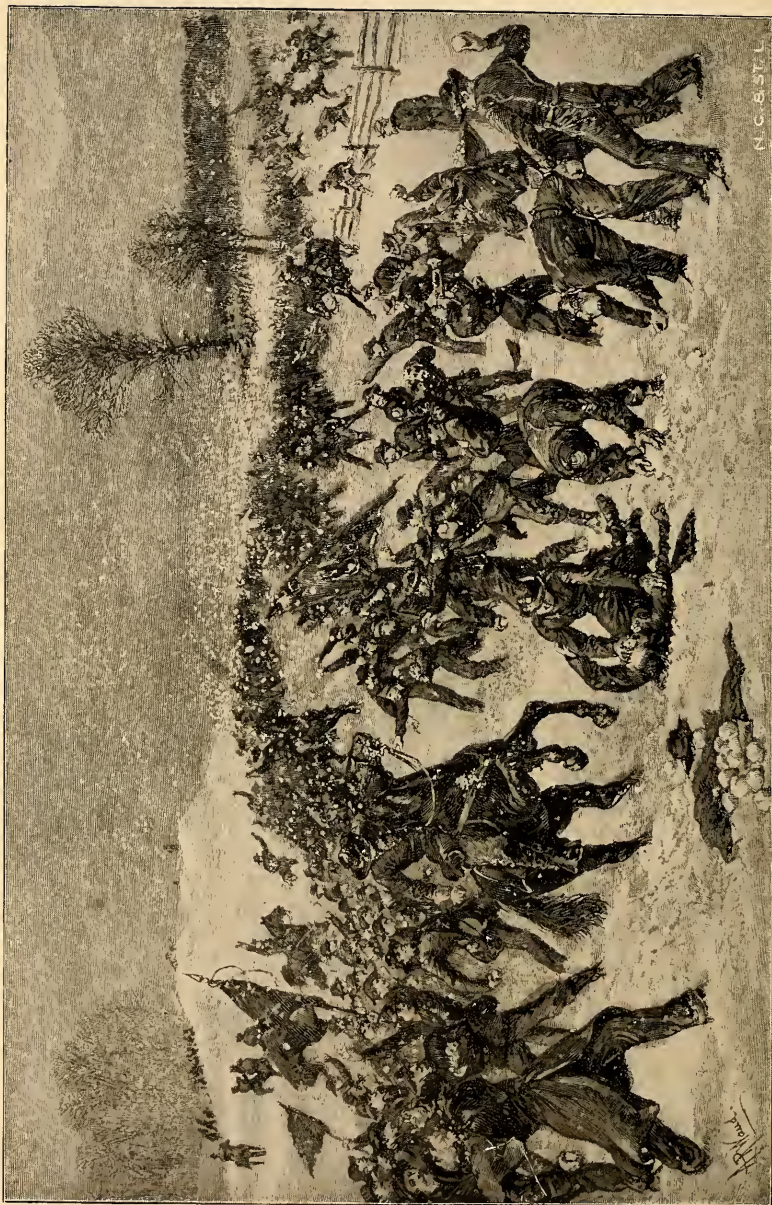
back by its enemy, and these, in turn, would soon find themselves caught by a cross-fire, or almost surrounded by a counter successful movement by the other side.

The strength of Rosecrans' army, during the three days' struggle, was 64,392. Bragg opened with 33,583 the first day; but during the second



was re-enforced by Longstreet's corps, which had just arrived from Virginia, and which made his total force engaged 47,321. Longstreet's troops arrived via the Western & Atlantic Railroad, and deployed from the trains at Ringgold and Greenwood, just below, and hurried in the midst of the fray.

As a result of this battle, the Federal army was driven back into Chattanooga, and the Confederates occupied Missionary Ridge and Look-



SNOW-BALL BATTLE, NEAR DALTON, GA.—MARCH 22, 1864.
A grand mock battle between several divisions of Confederate soldiers.

out Mountain, from which latter they could overlook Chattanooga, and by the possession of which they were enabled to break Rosecrans' communications by rail with Nashville. Thus matters continued for two months, during which there was great suffering among the Federal soldiery in Chattanooga, on account of the difficulty in getting provisions, stores, etc., across the country in wagons.

(From "Mountain Campaigns in Georgia"—Jos M. Brown.)

BATTLE OF RESACA.

May 9, 1864.

Fight between General Canty's two brigades of Mississippians and McPherson's army of 23,000 men who were attempting to seize the town and railroad bridge. McPherson was repulsed and fell back three miles, and entrenched near Snake Creek Gap.



4th Ohio Cavalry Monument in Chickamauga Park.



Orchard Knob—Headquarters Grant, Thomas, Granger, Nov. 25, 1863.

BATTLE OF TUNNEL HILL.

November 28, 1863.

Very spirited fight between several brigades of Grant's army and a detachment of Bragg's. The Confederates took position near the Tunnel and repulsed the Federals, with a loss to the latter, as General Sherman says, of "many valuable lives."



N. C. 8911

BATTLE OF LAY'S (OR TANNER'S) FERRY. NEAR CALHOUN, GA.—MAY 15, 1864.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

July 22, 1864.

A general assault by the Confederate army upon the Federals who were entrenching on the north and east sides of the city of Atlanta. There was bloody fighting, and the losses were quite heavy. The Federal Major-Gen. James B. McPherson, commander of the Army of the Tennessee, and the Confederate Major-Gen. William H. T. Walker, were killed. The Federal army held possession of the field, and it was substantially a victory for that side.

**BATTLE OF MARIETTA.**

July 3, 1864.

While the Confederates were evacuating the position about Marietta and Kennesaw Mountain, a portion of Ward's division of Federals, with a battery, had a fight with the Confederate cavalry about a mile and a quarter west of Marietta, on the Powder Spring road. The Confederates soon retreated. The Federals, pursuing, were checked by the fire of two Confederate batteries which covered the retreat.

BATTLE OF BIG SHANTY.

October 4, 1864.

A combat between the Confederates, under General Stewart, and the Federal garrison. After a short resistance the Federals surrendered 170 prisoners, army stores, etc.

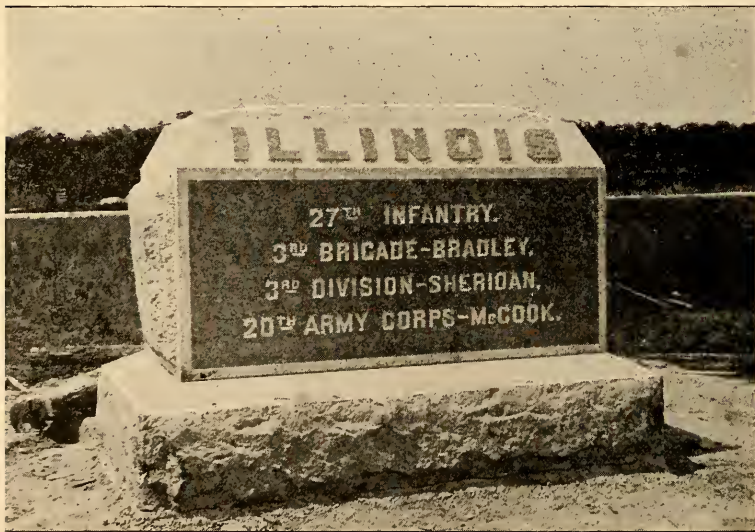


The scene of one of the most terrific musketry duels of the Civil War. See page 28.

BATTLE OF ACWORTH.

October 4, 1864.

Fight between the Federal garrison at Acworth and a detachment of the Confederates under General Loring. After a considerable struggle the Federals, numbering 250 men, surrendered. The Confederates here captured also a section of an artillery battery.



27th Illinois Infantry Monument, in Chickamauga Park.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

The United States Government has, under an act of Congress, purchased the entire Chickamauga Battlefield, embracing over fifteen square miles, and has converted it into a park of magnificent proportions. \$725,000 was appropriated by Congress for the erection of National monuments, and for the improvement of the grounds, walks and driveways. The various States have also appropriated over \$500,000 for the erection of monuments to commemorate the deeds of valor of soldiers from their respective States. Granite and bronze are the materials used for all of the monuments. The old roads of the battlefield have been re-opened and the underbrush cut from 3,300 acres, and the battlefield is now in the same condition it was in at the time of the battle. The monuments range in cost from \$1,000 to \$6,000 each—those erected by the United States to the regulars cost \$1,500 each.

The main drive of the Park is thirty miles in length and is twenty-four feet wide. Five steel observation towers, each seventy feet high, have been erected. Three of these towers are on the Chickamauga field and two on Missionary Ridge. Wilder's Brigade monument is provided with a stairway, built of stone, to reach an observatory at top, eighty-one feet above the ground; also used as an observation tower. The National Commission has ascertained the fighting lines of all divisions and brigades on both the Union and Confederate sides with



15th Michigan Infantry Monument in Chickamauga Park.



5th Wisconsin Battery Monument, in Chickamauga Park.



15th U. S. Infantry Monument, in Chickamauga Park.

sufficient accuracy to justify the erection of historical tablets for these organizations. Tablets have also been erected for army headquarters, corps, divisions and brigades for both sides and for all the fields. The part taken by each organization throughout the battles is set forth on these tablets. The old lines of work and fortifications have been restored, and about three hundred cannon have been mounted and placed in position. The park is now the most comprehensive military object lesson in the world.

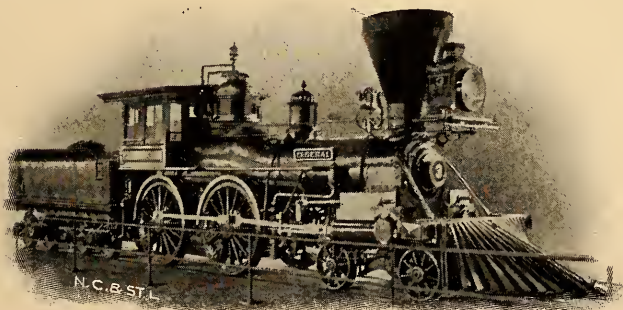
A MODEL ARMY POST.

At Chickamauga National Military Park.

The Government of the United States has expended more than \$2,000,000 in the erection of a model military post for the accommodation of cavalry, in a tract of 900 acres, which is a part of the National Park, but which was purchased for this particular purpose. The work is nearly completed, and will embrace more than eighty separate buildings admirably grouped, and this post will have all of the conveniences and utilities of a model community. It is officially named Fort Oglethorpe. The source of the water supply is from ten and six inch flowing artesian wells and distributed from an elevated reservoir. The sewerage disposal is by the Septic system. The famous 12th U. S. Cavalry now occupy this post, with their celebrated band of musicians. The visitor will find much of interest to him in the reviews, parades, guard mounts, military athletics and other military ceremonies.

ENGINE "GENERAL."

The famous engine "General," which played such an important part in the Civil War, has been sent to Chattanooga by the Nashville, Chatta-



The "General," of Andrews' Raiders Fame.

nooga & St. Louis Railway and given a prominent place in the Union Depot, where it will remain as a permanent monument to American valor.

On the morning of April 12, 1862, Capt. W. A. Fuller left Atlanta in charge of the passenger train on the W. & A. R. R. When he reached



Battery E Pennsylvania Volunteers Monument,
in Chickamauga Park.

Marietta a party of strangers, dressed in citizens' clothes, boarded the train and paid their fares to different points. They claimed to be refugees from the Yankee lines joining the Confederate army; but were disguised soldiers, volunteers from Sill's brigade, Mitchell's corps, U. S. A., commanded by James J. Andrews, a citizen of Flemingsburg, Ky.

At Big Shanty the train stopped for breakfast, and most of the passengers and train crew left the train. The passengers had taken their seats at the table, Captain Fuller facing the train. He saw through the window some strangers get on the engine in an excited manner and start off rapidly.

He remarked to his engineer, Jeff Cain, and Anthony Murphy, then foreman of the W. & A. shops, that "Someone who has no right to do so has gone off with our train." All three arose and hurried out of the house, just as the engine passed out of sight.

Captain Fuller, Murphy and Cain commenced pursuit on foot. They soon secured a hand-car and, in spite of the obstructions placed on the track by the raiders, made rapid progress. At Etowah they found the engine "Yonah," and the pursuit then was at such a rapid pace that serious damage to the railroad by the raiders was impossible.

The "General" was abandoned by the raiders at a point about half way between Ringgold and Graysville, on account of lack of fuel and the close pursuit of Fuller and his party. When the fugitives abandoned the engine their leader said, "Everyone take care of himself," and they left

in squads. Four of them were run down in the fork of the Chickamauga River at Graysville, and one was forcibly persuaded to tell who they were. The militia, mounted on fresh horses, scoured the woods that afternoon and in a few days the last of the fugitives were captured. Later there was a trial by military court, and eight of the number were executed in Atlanta as spies, six were paroled at City Point, Va., and eight escaped from prison at Atlanta.

The object of the raid was to burn the bridges on the line of the Western & Atlantic Railroad and thus cut off the Confederate army from its base of supplies. There were twenty-two men engaged in the enterprise, twenty from Ohio and two from Kentucky. They were to receive \$60,000 in the event of success. Prominent among the pursuers were, — Smith, Steve Stokely, Peter Bracken, F. Cox, A. Martin, H. Haney.

For a detailed history of the raid of Captain Andrews and men resulting in the capture and recapture of the "General," write to W. L. Danley, General Passenger Agent, N. C. & St. L. Ry., Nashville, Tenn.



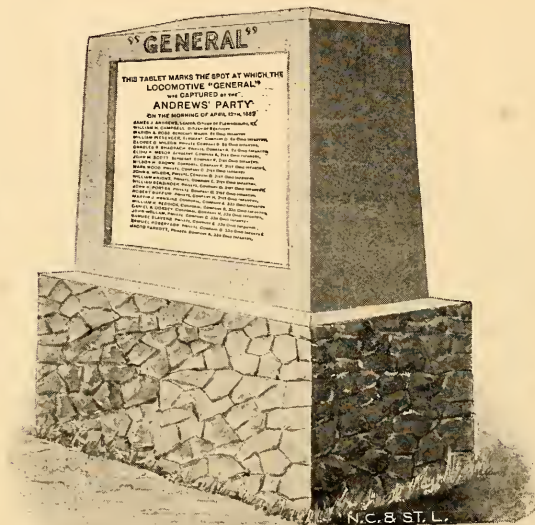
Ohio's tribute to Andrews' Raiders, in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MONUMENTS TO THE "GENERAL."

The survivors of the Andrews' Raiders have erected a monument to their fallen comrades, and it stands to-day in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga.

The "General" is represented in miniature on top of the monument, and on the left-hand side there is a die containing the names of the "Raiders" who were executed at Atlanta, viz.:

James J. Andrews, Flemingsburg, Ky.
 Marion A. Ross, 2d Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Geo. D. Wilson, Co. B, 2d Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Charles P. Shadrack, Co. K, 2d Ohio Vol. Inf.
 John M. Scott, Co. F, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Samuel Slavens, Co. E, 33rd Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Samuel Robertson, Co. G, 33rd Ohio Vol. Inf.
 William H. Campbell, Citizen of Kentucky.



Tablet erected by N. C. & St. L. Ry. marking the spot at which the engine "General" was captured by the "Andrews' Raiders."

On the right-hand side a die containing the names of the eight who escaped from prison at Atlanta, viz.:

John A. Wilson, Co. C, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Mark Wood, Co. C, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
 John R. Porter, Co. G, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Wilson W. Brown, Co. F, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
 William Knight, Co. E, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Daniel A. Dorsey, Co. H, 33rd Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Martin J. Hawkins, Co. A, 33rd Ohio Vol. Inf.
 John Wallam, Co. C, 33rd Ohio Vol. Inf.

At the rear a die containing the names of those who were paroled at City Point, Va., viz.:

William Pittenger, Co. G, 2d Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Jacob Parrott, Co. K, 33rd Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Wm. H. Reddick, Co. B, 33rd Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Robert Buffum, Co. H, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
 William Bensinger, Co. G, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Elihu H. Mason, Co. K, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.

Two monuments, with tablets, have also been erected by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, one marking the spot at which the "General" was captured and the other where it was abandoned. A tablet has also been erected in front of the "General" in the Union Depot, Chattanooga, Tenn.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Lookout Mountain, Tennessee's great historic resort, offers to the public unsurpassed opportunities for the enjoyment of some of the grandest scenery America can produce. Rising as it does 2,300 feet above sea-level, and 1,700 feet above the city of Chattanooga at its base, the view from its lofty summit is one of exceptional grandeur and extent, embracing glimpses of seven States. No effort of the imagination can picture the magnificence of the grand panorama outspread before one at this elevation. From Point Lookout, at its northern extremity, there lies below a scene which no section of the United States can excel; indeed, it is doubtful if it can be equaled in America. The faint blue outlines of the Cumberland Mountains lie off to the northwest; between them and Lookout stretch the lower peaks of the Sand and Racoon Mountains. Walden's Ridge, Cameron Hill and Sherman



1st Wisconsin Cavalry Monument, in Chickamauga Park.



Lookout Mountain and Tennessee River.

markable curve, known as Moccasin Bend. This point affords a glance at some of the celebrated battle grounds of the Civil War. Missionary Ridge and Sherman Heights, Cameron Hill, and Lookout itself, stand as perpetual monuments to those who fell near by, and Chickamauga in the valley beyond arouses memories of stirring scenes but little more than a quarter of a century back in our history. Lookout Mountain extends over the border line into Georgia, and along its rugged sides are observation points, from which wonderful views are obtainable. Among the principal attractions here are Sunset Rock, Rock City, the Natural Bridge, Telephone Rock, Lulah Lake and Falls, and Leonora Spring, and each visit to the above and the many other natural curiosities on the summit is a fresh revelation to the traveler, who would find it impossible to exhaust the resources of the Mountain in an entire season. Lookout is well wooded, oaks and pines being the principal forest growths. Through the parks and woodlands countless driveways and footpaths branch in every direction, leading one to scenes of exquisite beauty, and the visitor finds

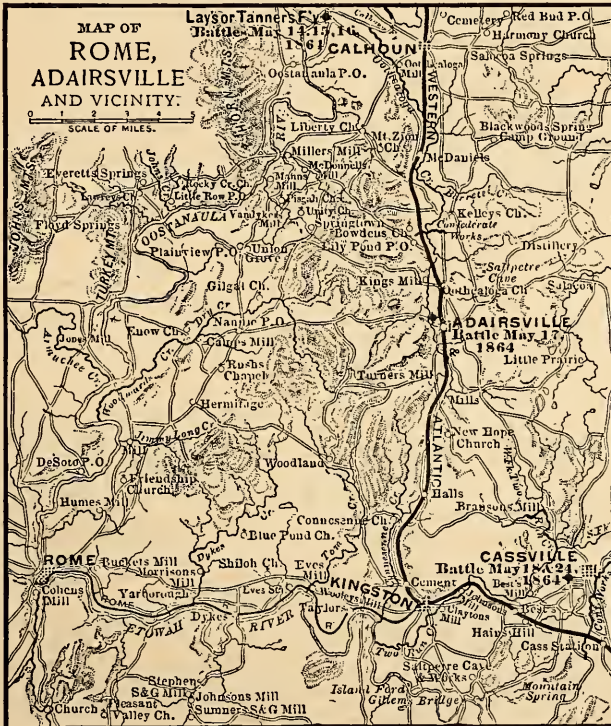
Heights continue the line to the east where Missionary Ridge, backed by the great Smokies, unite to form the eastern circumference of the vast semicircle revealed at this spot. In the foreground wind the silvery waters of the Tennessee, whose picturesque convolutions describe here a re-



The Inn, on top of Lookout Mountain.

it difficult to choose a favorite walk where all are so charming and full of historic interest.

LOOKOUT INN is three hundred and sixty-five feet in length and four stories in height. Its external appearance is exceedingly striking, its fine proportions and architectural beauty being grandly displayed by its surroundings of oak and pine forests. There are billiard, reading and smoking rooms, and all the appointments of the Inn equal those found in the



finest city hotels. The lighting is done by gas and electricity, and the heating by steam, in addition to which there are open fireplaces in both public and private rooms. The hotel affords accommodations for five hundred guests, and the private apartments are unusually spacious. All are light, airy, outside rooms, affording magnificent views from their windows. Wide verandas encircle three sides of the house, and a lofty tower, from which one gets an unrivaled view, crowns the whole.

The comfort and convenience of guests have been carefully considered in the construction, fitting and equipment of the Inn as an all-year-round resort. Its sanitary arrangements have received particular attention, and the drainage and plumbing systems are the most perfect that modern science has been able to produce. The water supply is abundant and of the best quality, and the cuisine and service unequaled by the finest resort houses in the country.



Incline Railroad
up Lookout Mountain.

CLIMATE.—The marked superiority of Lookout Mountain in respect to climate over the other parts of the country has brought Lookout Inn into great and growing favor as a health resort; hither come, yearly, and in increasing numbers, guests from all parts of the country to refresh their jaded spirits in the health-giving zephyrs and the pine-freighted breezes of this wonderful climate.

HEALTH.—As a health resort Lookout Mountain has no superior. The air is balmy and exhilarating, the pine forest which covers the larger part of its surface furnishes that restorative element peculiar to certain favored localities rich in pine forest. The absorbent quality of the light and sandy soil prevents dampness, and makes malaria and rheumatism



View of National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn. 8,038 known, and 4,563 unknown interments.

entirely unknown. The elevation—2,300 feet—guarantees purity of atmosphere, most potent in its influences upon sufferers from any disease, and especially lung, throat, nervous and kidney diseases. It is a paradise to children and invalids.



Gateway National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

ON LINE OF NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY
AND WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD,

Showing the number of interments, in each, as recorded in the War Department.

LOCATION OF CEMETERY.		INTERMENTS.		
NAME.	POST OFFICE.	KNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Chattanooga, Tenn.,	Chattanooga, Tenn., . .	8,038	4,963	13,001
Marietta, Ga.,	Marietta, Ga.,	7,195	2,963	10,158
Memphis, Tenn.,	Memphis, Tenn.,	5,163	8,818	13,981
Nashville, Tenn.,	Madison, Tenn.,	11,832	4,701	16,533
Stone's River, Tenn.,	Murfreesboro, Tenn., . .	3,811	2,334	6,145



"Forty acres and a mule."

STANDARD PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway

Time Tables, Guides, Folders, Maps and Historical Publications.

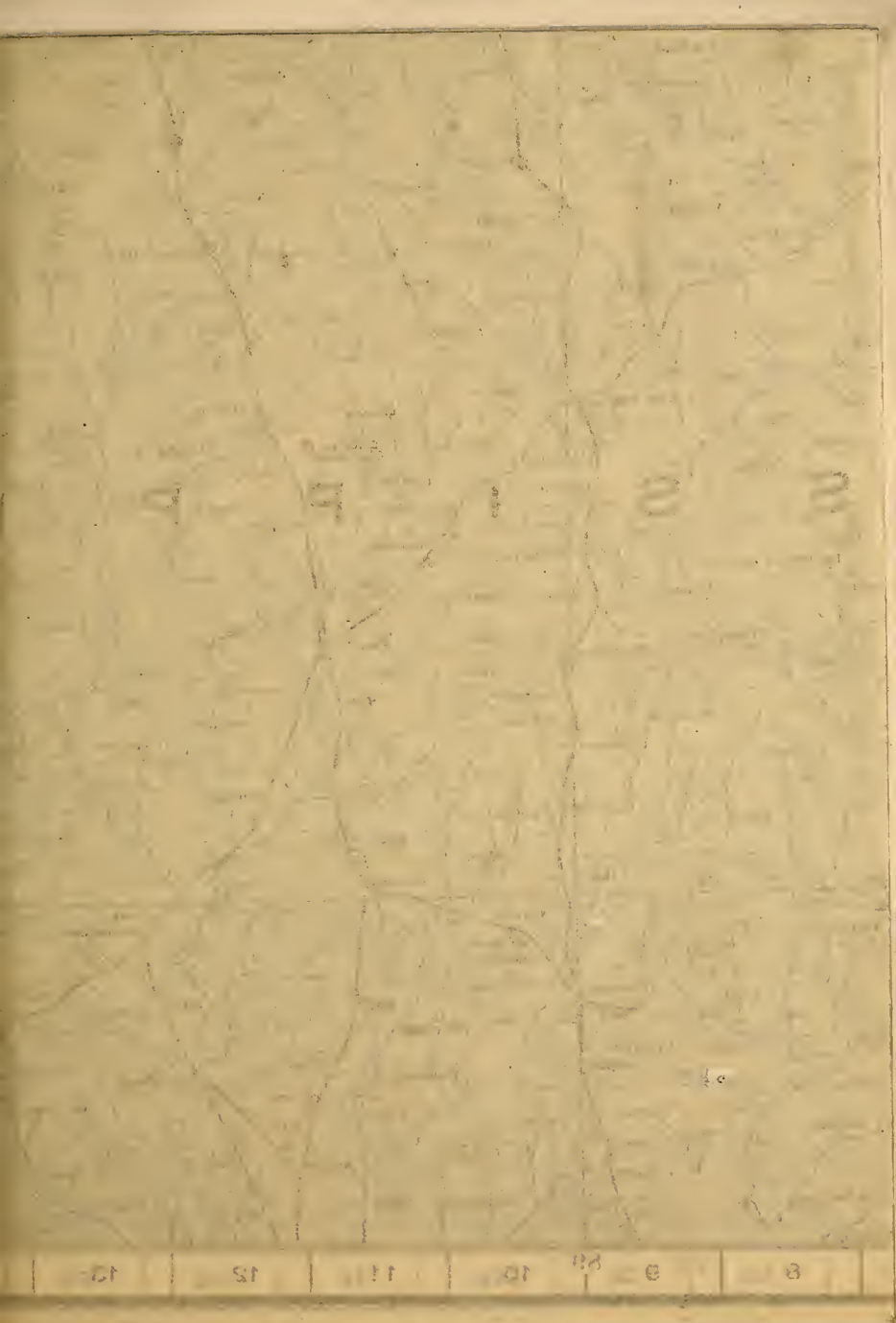
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W. L. DANLEY, General Passenger Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

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- PAMPHLET No. 3.** "Water Powers and Eligible Sites for Manufacturing Industries."
- PAMPHLET No. 4.** "Timber Resources." Gives a list of the counties in which the several kinds of timber may be found.
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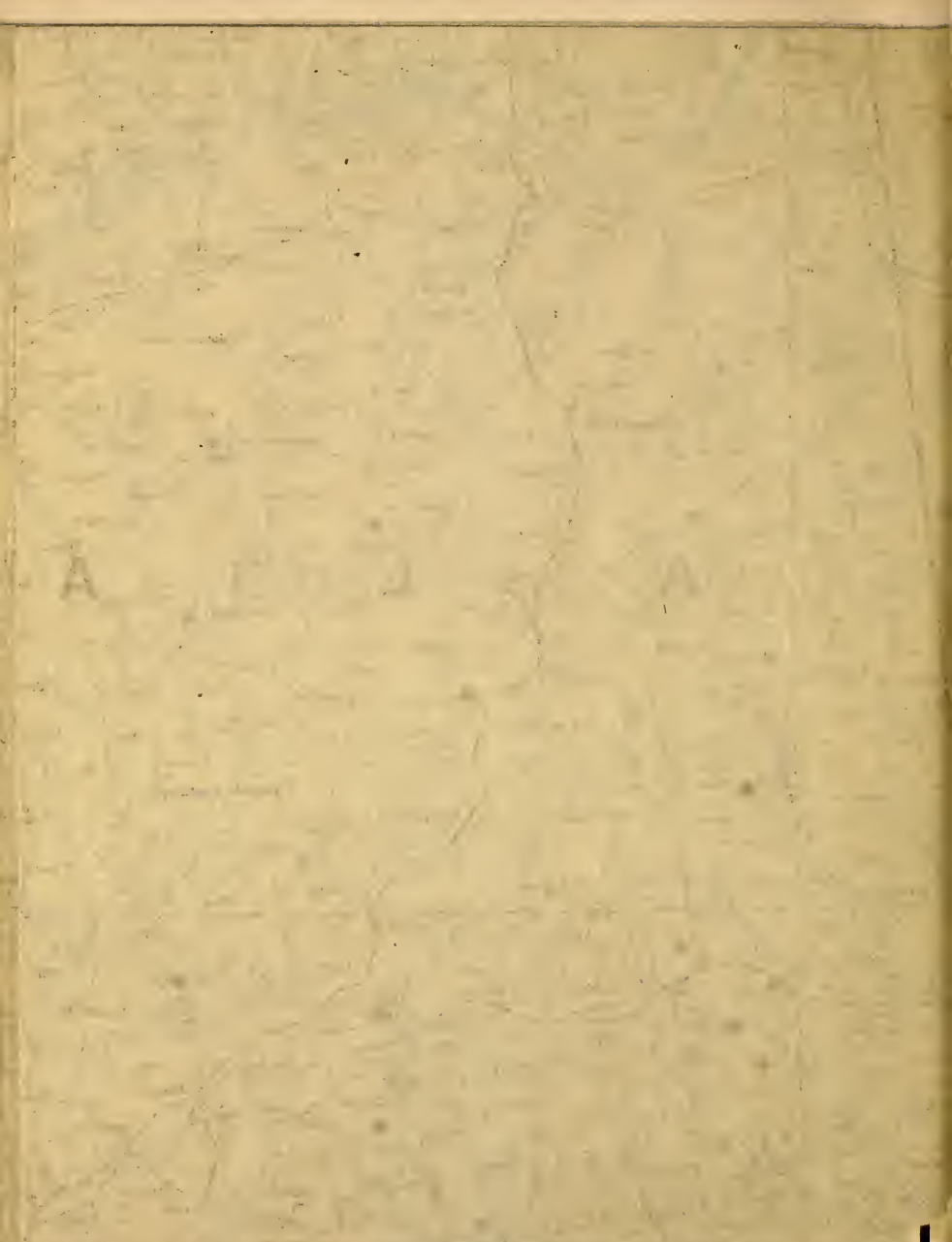
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GEOGRAPHICALLY CORRECT
Map of the
TERRITORY
TRAVERSED BY
THE NASHVILLE
CHATTANOOGA
AND ST. LOUIS
RAILWAY
• BATTLEFIELDS. ⚡ NATIONAL CEMETARIES.
Scale of Statute Miles.
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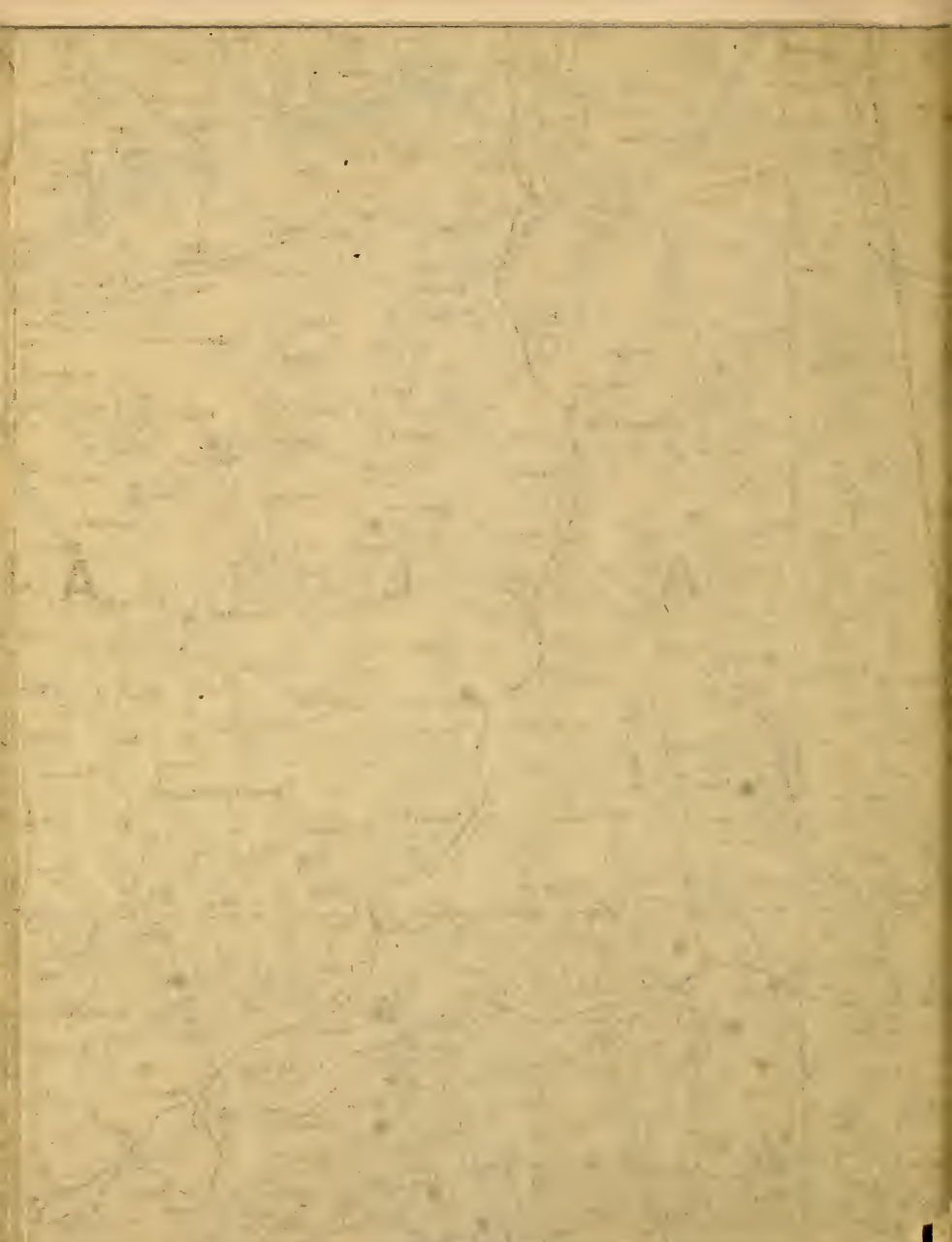
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